

The Vinton Record.

WHITE MEN SHALL RULE AMERICA.

McARTHUR, OHIO:

THURSDAY, - - AUG., 10, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

[Election Day, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.]

For Secretary of State,
GEN. BENJAMIN LEFEVER,
of Shelby County.

For Supreme Judge,
THOMAS M. KEY,
of Hamilton County.

For Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM LARWILL,
of Ashland County.

For Congressman of 11th District,
Colonel OSCAR F. MOORE,
of Scioto County.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas
2d Sub-division of 7th Judicial Dist.
Hon. LEVI DUNGAN,
of Jackson County.

Democratic County Ticket

For Auditor,
Dr. Henry C. Moore.

For Treasurer,
Henry Reynolds.

For Probate Judge,
Richard Craig.

For Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas,
George Lantz.

For Sheriff,
John J. Shockey.

For Coroner,
Dr. J. A. Monahan.

For Commissioner,
Thomas Magee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET

For Auditor,
WILLIAM F. FELTON.

For Treasurer,
JOHN P. DUNKLE.

For Probate Judge,
JOSEPH KALER.

For Clerk Court Common Pleas,
ROBERT S. BARNHILL.

For Sheriff,
JOHN ROBBINS.

For Coroner,
WILLIAM D. HIGGINS.

For Commissioner,
DOUGLAS PUTNAM, JR.

O. K.

'The Vinton Record', published at McArthur, Ohio, under the management of Wallace E. Bratton, makes a good mechanical appearance, and is a sheet that exhibits fair ability. It runs up the democratic ticket, too. We have, however, one word to say to our cotemporary: The radical faction of Vinton county have, at Zelaski, a paper of their own—'The Herald'—and hence it is that we can see no earthly reason for printing such articles as that in the Record of the 2d inst., signed '***', Secretary Pro bono Publico, and that other, signed '***'. Radicals have no better right to exact such favors of a democratic press than have we to control, in whole or in part, the columns of 'The Marietta Register'.

The above is from the 'Marietta Times', and we can reply to Bro. Hood, that we entertain great respect for his opinions, and concede that his experience and known ability entitles his suggestions to consideration. The fact is, that the Times is scarcely ever in error in its statements of facts, or conclusions, but Bro. Hood is not fully posted on the local status, of the Record and Herald so far as our county is concerned. There is a future ahead, as well as the present to be guarded. This Press, we will admit, has perhaps, been more tolerant to its opponents, than any Press of either party in the State; its policy has had much to do, we think, in keeping Vinton Co. where 'she' is to-day, politically; and no Press in the State has more strenuously advocated and invited discussion in its columns and on the stump.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE RADICALS.—What more appropriate than to reproduce, at this time, the opinion of Daniel Webster of the Radicals that now seek to get control of every department of the Government? He said:

"If the infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country, and deluge it in blood."

Read what the Rochester Democrat (Radical) says about President Johnson's plan of reconstruction:

"The sturdy and progressive yeomanry of the North will never surrender what has already cost them so much; and if, by reason of advantage in position, the opposition insist in holding out, THEN IT MUST BE REDUCED TO A TRIAL OF MAIN STRENGTH, AND THE WEAKER POWER MUST GO TO THE WALL AT LAST. We have no fear of the result, but regret THE WASTE OF LIFE AND TREASURE, the humiliation in the eyes of foreign nations, and the impediments to the country's progress in power and prosperity which the exercise of a little common sense on the part of the minority might prevent."

Which party does this Jacobin organ think is the weaker, which would be likely to go to the wall in the event of a trial of main strength? Does it know that the South and the Democracy and Conservatives of the North, who sustain President Johnson's policy, have a million more votes and five millions more people than the Radicals count? Has this great majority anything to fear in the event of a fight? We think not.

Military Element in the Philadelphia Convention.

The military element was strong in the Philadelphia Convention.—It is thus alluded to by the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Times:

"There was another personal element that was not the less gratifying: that was the large number of prominent general officers of the Federal armies during the late war. There was Steedman—and who, seeing him rise in the Convention, but remembered the terrible, scorching battle-heat of Chickamauga, where Steedman stood unwavering among the most trusted and valued of the lieutenants of Thomas! There was Custer—how the nation loves and adores him! Custer! the synonym of dashing gallantry and unflinching fidelity. Said Sheridan, on one of the days before Cold Harbor, 'Custer, I wish you would take a regiment and clean those fellows out.' 'Those fellows' were a brigade of the enemy a half a mile away upon the left. Custer looked at his watch, estimated mentally the distance, and mounted his horse, saying, 'General, it shall be done in twenty minutes.' In twenty minutes it was done. That was Custer. There was Rousseau—we all remember him, the gallant soldier, the steadfast patriot, who rode the Union battle-line through scores of conflicts. There was Crawford, a division commander in the Army of the Potomac from Wilderness to Appomattox. There was McDowell, McCook, from first to last throughout the war serving the cause of the Union in the van of its armies, and holding high command. To these could be added scores of others, of lesser renown, perhaps, but not less faithful soldiers of the Republic.

"Strange rebels' these."

FEENIANS ARE FREE—BULLY!—A Buffalo dispatch of the 20th says: "The trial of the Fenian officers concerned in the recent Canadian raid was expected to take place at the United States Circuit Court, which sits in this city the present week. The following order from Attorney-General Stanbery was received by mail yesterday, by Hon. John Ganson, counsel for Fenian officers:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1866.
To W. A. Dart, U. S. Atty., Potsdam, N. Y.:
"Sir: I have received your letter of the 9th instant, relative to the indictments pending against the Fenians, and concur in the proposal of the course suggested. You are, therefore, hereby authorized and instructed to enter a *nolle prosequi* in their cases.

Very respectfully,
[Signed,] HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney-general."

A great Fenian picnic comes off to-day in Buffalo, in honor of the same.

ATTENTION is called to the Law and Claim Agent cards of Mr. Joseph J. McDowell, in another column. Mr. McDowell is a good lawyer, and our readers, who have business of that kind, cannot do better than to give him a call.

We are under obligations to Mr. McKee, Harnden's Express Messenger, for late Baltimore papers.

[For the Record.
To the Democracy of Vinton.

EDITOR RECORD:

As my name has been announced in last week's Record, as an Independent Democrat candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, without my knowledge, or consent. I demand that said announcement be discontinued at once. I hold no man as a friend of mine, (I say it in kindness, but in earnest) who would use my name, in any way to demoralize or distrust the harmony, or militate against the success of the Democratic Party. I would regret nothing more, than, that any of my political friends should cast a vote against the time honored principles of our party or any of its regularly nominated men, on account of any mere personal matter, arising from the misrepresentations of disorganizers and demagogues, who are governed by sordid and selfish interests, and who will be in all parties.

The old saying is still true: "The devil will have a pew in every church, a seat in every pulpit, and a vote in every synod." The gentlemen composing the late Judicial Convention would have done Vinton county justice, had they not been misled.

Having cast my first Presidential vote for James K. Polk, and having voted for every nominee of the Democracy ever since, National, State, District and county, certainly no Democrat, who knows me, could think I would, for a moment, lend my name, or do any act, that would disturb our harmony—especially so at a time like the present, when great and good men of both parties are uniting with us to plant the old stars and stripes once more on the ramparts of the Constitution, where Washington, Madison, Clay, Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, and their compatriots, maintained it so long and so triumphantly. Let no man who is a true American at heart, do aught to disturb the Union now being organized by President Johnson, Vallandigham, Seward, Ewing, Wood, Curtis, Doolittle, Stevens of Ga., together with Generals McCook, Curtis, Rousseau, Crook, Meredith, and hosts of officers and soldiers, and every man, be his station what it may, who is endeavoring to restore and reinstate this great and glorious country to the Union of the Constitution, to the Union of our Fathers, and to peace and harmony, law and order.

E. A. BRATTON.

McARTHUR, Aug. 20, 1866.

CONSISTENCY WITH A VENGEANCE.—In the Seventeenth District of this State, the Radicals, in their Congressional Convention, of Stark, Columbiana, Carroll and Jefferson Counties, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Union party of this Congressional district heartily oppose the late Congressional legislation which increased the pay of Senators and members of Congress from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum, while the claims of soldiers and sailors, who nobly periled their lives in the late war to put down rebellion, were slighted by an apology for a bounty bill which gives satisfaction to no one.

[For the Vinton Record.

Mr. EDITOR:—As I was represented by Dana, Gunning, Wallace and one other delegate at the late Judicial Convention, as being at a discount with my own party friends in Vinton, warranting these gentle in saying 'That I could not take the Democratic vote of Vinton,' 'could not carry half the Democratic vote of Vinton' &c., and that 'I had not voted against the Constitutional amendment in the Legislature, &c.' I wish to say to the Democracy, that I don't admit the two first propositions to be true, as I have no evidence of the facts of the charge, but as to the last charge, I have repeatedly charged it as false, and here again repeat, that I did vote Nay when my name was called on the proposition referred to. And for the truth of this I refer to Hon. A. Mayo, Hon. J. Jones of Pike and Bloom of Richland. Why my name is omitted in the published resolution and vote, I cannot tell. But the fact is, these were only catch matters, in order to gratify a little personal feeling. This defeated the nomination of the candidate from Vinton at the Judicial Convention, not my want of friends nor deficiency of record as a member of the Democracy.

Aug. 18, 1866. E. A. BRATTON.

Mr. JOHN T. WORTMAN, photographer, at Hamden, O., is still furnishing photographs, ambrotypes, &c., at very low prices. Call and see specimens.

OPPOSITION ARGUMENTS.

Prepared by one of their number.

[For the Vinton Record.
Butternuts Fear Negro Equality—
Negro Suffrage.

The melancholy wall of the Butternuts about Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality, excites alike our pity and contempt—pity for those more ignorant Butternuts who do actually fear Negro Suffrage and Equality, contempt for the better-informed portion who amuse themselves with playing the deuce with the nerves of the ignorant portion, by frightening them with the idea that the Negro will soon be their equal.

A white man, of ordinary common school education and moderate sense, is certainly a little frightened when he argues as Butternuts do. Their first proposition is that God made the Negro for a subordinate place in society and government, and limited his capacity to the sphere He intended him to fill. That is a fair statement of their theory, and we are not going to take issue with them on the proposition.

The more Southern idea is simply that the Negro was made for a slave, and that he is not competent to take care of himself as a freedman.

We pass that proposition, too. The Radical proposition is, that "A nigger is a nigger, and he will be a nigger, white-wash him as you will!"

Now, we will not dispute even this proposition.

They, then, are one and the same, differently expressed.

We admit, for the present, their truth.

But, take the next proposition. The Butternuts say that the Union party are in favor of Negro Equality. Do they mean that the Union party is in favor of all Negroes being equal? or, that we are in favor of making the whites and blacks equal?

"Ah! that's the point," says my Butternut brother.

Well, sir, how? by legislation?

"Certainly," you say. "The Union party want the nigger to vote."

Well, sir, take your first proposition:—God made the Negro your inferior. Can the Union party, by legislation, destroy an essential difference between two races? If the Creator made the distinction so slight that it can be removed by legislation, then He failed in His effort to preserve the supremacy of the white race. To make the proposition plain: If the Creator has actually made a distinction (as we think he has) between the white and black races, and given the preference to the white, legislation cannot remove the distinction.—If the Creator has made no distinction, and the preference depends on legislation, then it is well to talk of equality being made by legislating away the (legal) distinction.

Now, we submit our theory: The Creator made a distinction; He marked it by color, and by intellectual superiority, if you please. He also "made man upright, but he has sought out many inventions." He made the natural distinction of color, and the white man, especially in the South, has sought to destroy that distinction, by producing what the Creator never intended, to wit: mulattoes; and it is a lamentable fact, that these unfortunate creatures can trace their parentage—origin—to the great Southern Democracy about as correctly as to any other class of mankind.—But a little farther: The Creator has filled the land with men—voters, if you please—of varied intellectual power; to speak it mildly, different degrees of manliness, if you please. We are bound to suppose, however, that he has placed them all above the standard of the "nigger race." Now, we ask, is there any white voter willing to say that the Creator, who intended him to be above a Negro, has not given him brains and manliness to maintain his "white standard" of excellence? We say that the Creator made the distinction. Can legislation remove it? If the Creator made the white race superior, can man reverse the order of nature, or destroy a natural distinction?

How pitiful the sight, to behold a WHITE MAN, made by the great Creator superior to the Negro, doubting the handiwork of his God, and asking legislation to preserve his superiority above the Negro! How humiliating it must be for a Butternut to cry out "nigger equality!" What a piteous confession! Why, bless your souls! the Union party would not remove the distinction God has made. If you are so low in the scale of humanity that there remains in your favor no excellence above the Negro, save that you can vote and the Negro can't, we of the Union party would not mortify you by removing that distinction. If your Creator failed in your case so far as to let you down until the right of suffrage is all that is between you and "nigger equality," we would not, if we had the authority, remove the difference between you and the "nigger!" If you are fearful that the Union party are going to make you and yours so nearly equal to the darkey, and the darkey so nearly equal to you and yours, that you will marry miscellaneous through each other, please quiet your fears. Already the Union party has thrown its protecting arms about you, and forbidden by statute your intermarriage. Further legislation will be had if you think the existing statute insufficient. We say, be not alarmed; the Union party has controlled Ohio for many years; the "nigger" has advanced but slowly on the Democracy in that time, and his greatest advances have been through Judicial decisions by Democratic Judges.

"Nigger suffrage" and "nigger equality" are far less dangerous than you think.—You are higher in the scale of humanity than your leaders would seem to believe. It is true, it looks doubtful, at times, when you distrust your Creator, and question the social standing of your own families; but you have nothing to fear; the Union party have no disposition to harm you; the distinction the law makes in your favor is solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of your State.

Congress, you are told, legislated 'Negro Suffrage into the District of Columbia.—Congress has no power over the matter in Ohio, and it has frequently given you assurance that it recognizes that fact. Your interests are entirely safe. Your family shall be protected. We of the Union party are as much opposed to "nigger sociability" as you Butternuts. We mix with them not as much, if you please, as "you-uns"; but we have faith in the virtues of the people, and in the respectability of our own families. We never lose confidence in our Creator, nor in the self-respect of our brothers and sisters; hence, we never fear but that we can maintain our "white" excellence, even if the legislature should repeal the law preventing whites and blacks from intermarrying. Your Butternut cries excite suspicion. When your daughters carry banners inscribed—

"White husbands, or none!"

It leads us to conclude that they fear some darkey will "propose," and they wish to notify him, in advance, that they are law-abiding. The statute, you see, forbids.—When a Butternut editor cries out, as they are sometimes wont to do, "protect us from nigger equality and our families from miscegenation!" we sympathize with them in their cries for protection; but we think the miscegenation that reflects slightly on their families! "Woe is she who crieth upon the streets, 'I am virtuous!'" Desperate is the wretch who crieth in his anguish, "protect my family from nigger equality!"

My unconverted Butternut friends! remember, the Creator has made you above a nigger; the statute of Ohio protects your families; the Union party still befriends you, and, though you are taught to believe that we would raise the nigger to your level by enfranchising him, it is but the teaching of false prophets. The history of our party in Ohio shows its fallacy. Be firm, therefore! Look down upon the Negro, and fear not.

[For the Vinton Record.

The Flattest Yet—Butternut Report No. 2 of the Union Convention—"False Syntax" for the Million.

Some "beginner in composition," has put the climax on all the bad English we ever saw in print, in a two-and-a-half column article, entitled "Vinton County Union Convention," published in the Record last week.

His first twenty lines, in which he mixes up the Deity and General Washington very strangely, are certainly as far from being a sentence as any twenty lines of newspaper matter we ever looked at.

Then he talks about the Chief Justice, and, catching the word 'fugleman' from 'Secretary pro bono publico,' he turns it in, and continues his strain twenty-one lines, and again fails to make a sentence, or to say anything that anybody can understand.

Further on in his 'hotch-potch' of words, we gather from his strange commingling of particles, that he, the amateur essayist, doesn't think Mr. Felton competent to fill the Auditor's office. This is a joke certainly. No sensible man, acquainted with Mr. Felton, questions his ability to fill the office properly. He is a thorough business man and an excellent book-keeper, although he is a farmer, as the author of the tangle-brained article would say. He was, for over twenty years, a merchant, and is a man of good business education and careful business habits. The insinuation, from the composer of phrases, that a certain person is to be a substitute for Mr. Felton, is entirely gratuitous. The young man toward whom the writer's remarks point, we are prepared to say, has other business than playing Auditor for this county.

The clear writer talks about the fugleman putting "these men on the track and then elect them, so that he could get into an office in a sneaking and under-handed way against the wishes of the majority of the people of the county." It would be clever in the fugleman to get two men on the track, and extremely clever to elect both.—After such a feat, he ought to be a 'substitute' for something. Wonder if he would make a good Probate Judge?

At the head of the column on the second page of the Record, the fellow piles up fifteen lines which lack as much of being a sentence as did his first twenty. Then he says some poetry about equal to the Irishman who exclaimed—

"Them that has money can ride in their chaises, But them that has none—be jabbers! they can walk!"

Then follows a brilliant thing about Brown township. It fills twenty-five lines and fails to say anything. Then some poetry:

"Who for others prepare A trap, should beware That he don't himself fall into the snare!"

Equal to the old rhyme—

"The idle fool Got whipped at school," "A dog will bite A thief at night!"

and about as appropriate. Then follows a showing, clear as mud, that Col. Phillips, who was a warm friend of Col. Putnam's, didn't have a fair show in the Convention. Then comes a flood of words to the extent of twenty-three lines of prose and sixteen lines of poetry, (particularly hallelujah meter,) destitute of an idea, to remedy which, the writers suggests a "moral."

A part of this brilliant combination of particles runs as follows: [We give it italicized by the original.]

"McArthur, perceiving that Zelaski was in the lead, resolved here to make a desperate effort to outdo the witty ones of Zelaski, and thus play off on Col. Phillips to this terrible rate, of nominating Col. Putnam when he had been withdrawn by the delegation proposing him and then snubbing them (who?) by a loud and boisterous clapping of hands and stamping of feet, in order to cheer the Brown township delegation, and the Zelaski candidate, but they, looking with considerable silent contempt, as could be seen from their conduct and countenance, (one to the party!) plainly said that while they viewed

With wonder the mighty ranks, And tried to understand their pranks? But, after many a vain endeavor, They all as ignorant were as ever; But their various antics, slips and tumbling, Produced, of course, much growl and grumbling," &c., &c.

Which means about a dozen more lines of the same kind of machine doggerel.

We hope the sensible voters of Vinton will read the tangle-brained article in its original purity, from his opening, where he introduces Washington and the Deity, down through the two-and-a-half columns of "false syntax" and wangled poetry, to the last jingle of the rhyme. When they have done so, we would ask whether the author is not a very competent Judge—of men's fitness for office. We recommend him to the "Young Man's Letter Writer," and to Pines's Primary Grammar, hoping that before he again attempts a criticism on men and Conventions, he will learn to compose a simple sentence and to distinguish between verbs and participles.

We are, with much respect for his ambition, but little regard for his effort, his obedient servant, "FUGLEMAN."

New Advertisements.

BOUNTY! BOUNTY!

PENSION! PENSION!

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

MAYO & SHIVEL,
Claim Agents.

A. Mayo and D. B. Shivel, will collect BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS and all claims against the Government.

CALL EARLY.

OFFICE:—At the Prosecuting Attorney's Office in the Court-House, McArthur, O. ag26tf

Thomas Cox's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Thomas Cox, late of Vinton county, Ohio, deceased.

Aug. 21, 1866—w8 LEWIS A. ATWOOD.

Notice.

WILLIAM A. STEEL, whose place of residence is unknown, is hereby notified that Elizabeth K. Steel, did, on the 1st day of August a 1866, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Vinton and State of Ohio, charging the said William A. Steel, with adultery with one Luanna Livingstone, and asking that she may be divorced from the said William A. Steel, and that the custody of their children may be decreed to her and for other relief, which petition will be for hearing at the next term of said Court.

ELIZABETH K. STEEL.

Aug. 21, '66—w8 by J. J. McDowell her atty.

Sale of Real Estate by Order of Probate Court.

State of Ohio Belmont County:

J. H. Collins admr of Joseph L. Hammon dec'd. plaintiff vs Elizabeth H. Hammon et al d's In Probate Court

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the above court, from the Probate Court of Belmont County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court-house, in McArthur Vinton county Ohio, on

Wednesday, September 26th, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. the following real estate situated in Vinton county, Ohio, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section number eleven township number nine and range number eighteen containing eighty acres.

Terms of Sale:—One third 'down on day of sale; one third in one, and one third in two years with interest on deferred payments.

Appraised at \$1000. J. H. COLLINS, Aug 28,—4w admr of J. L. Hammon et al.

JOSEPH J. McDOWELL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

Notary Public,

DEPUTY Collector of Internal Revenue. Office over Thos. B. Davis & Son's Store, Main street McArthur, Ohio. aug18m

G. W. J. WOLTZ,

DEALER IN AND REPAIRER OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

—AND—

Musical Instruments,

[HULBERT'S BUILDING.] Ohio.

E. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio,

WILL attend to all legal business entrusted to his care in Vinton, Athens, Jackson, Ross, Hooking, and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of soldiers' claims for pensions, bounties, arrears of pay, &c., against the U S or Ohio, including McArthur raid claims. June 28—4f

JOSEPH BRADBURY. WILLIAM MARK.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, in Vinton and Adams counties. ap196tf